

LABOR CLARION

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No. 29

Politicians Barred From Participation In Labor Day Parade

San Francisco's great Labor Day parade, preparations for which are rapidly nearing completion, will not be used as a means of exploiting the political aspirations of the various candidates for office at the coming election, nor will the politicians or political officeholders be permitted to participate in the parade—except as spectators.

This was the decision arrived at by a largely attended meeting of the General Labor Day Committee on Saturday last. The only exceptions to the rule will be made in the cases of Senator Hiram Johnson and Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, the former of whom will be the orator of the day and the latter will be present in his official capacity as the honored guest of the unions.

The meeting of the General Labor Day Committee was called to order by Chairman E. D. Vandeleur at 8:15 p. m., with all officers present except Secretary John A. O'Connell, who was out of town. Thomas Doyle, secretary of the Building Trades Council and assistant secretary of the committee, occupied the secretary's desk.

Provision Made for Floats

The Committee on Floats reported an estimate that twenty floats will be in the parade, designs for many of which have been approved. The committee is seeking to obtain the use of a warehouse on the waterfront for the construction and storage of floats.

In addition to the unions already reported as having engaged bands for the parade, the Hoisting Engineers, Coopers and Bill Posters were included by the Parade Committee in its report.

The report of the Dance Committee precipitated a prolonged debate as to the advisability of holding the literary exercises on the afternoon or in the evening of Labor Day. Conflicting opinions were expressed, and to arrive at a definite conclusion the officers and Committee on Arrangements were requested to meet and come to an agreement. The Civic Auditorium has been engaged for both afternoon and evening.

Senator Will Speak in Afternoon

At a meeting last Tuesday evening it was determined to hold the literary exercises, at which Senator Hiram Johnson will deliver the Labor Day oration, immediately after the parade. Marchers in the parade will proceed to the Auditorium after its break-up. Music will be furnished by the Municipal Band, under the leadership of Phil Sapiro.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises the Auditorium will be made ready for the grand ball in the evening, which promises to be a most notable public gathering. Dancing will continue until 1 a. m.

Will Honor Old Members

A stand capable of seating 300 persons is to be erected in front of the Polk street entrance to the City Hall, where guests of the unions may review the parade, as reported by Chairman Vandeleur. Brothers Lively and Urmy were appointed as a

committee to arrange for the seating of old members who are unable to walk in the parade.

Four open automobiles only will be allowed in the parade, and these will be for the accommodation of old members who have been active in the labor movement. These vehicles will head the parade. A motion to this effect was adopted by the committee.

Advertising Banners Forbidden

Another motion which was adopted provides that "no politicians or political office-holders be permitted in the line of the parade, with the exception of Mayor Rossi and Senator Johnson." No advertising or political banners will be permitted in the parade.

The Visiting Committee reported having visited several unions that as yet have failed to report their participation in the parade. Bottlers' Union No. 293 has decided to take part in the parade as the result of the visit of the committee, and several waterfront unions are expected to take similar action.

FACTORY WORKERS' EARNINGS LOWER

Average per capita weekly earnings of factory workers were 1.6 per cent lower in June than in May, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Lubin of the Department of Labor reports. He pointed out, however, that with the exception of March and April they were higher than in any other month since December, 1931, and 14 per cent higher than in June of last year. Computed from payroll reports of 23,347 establishments employing 3,750,605 workers in June, weekly earnings of factory employees averaged \$19.51.

Call for Convention

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session in Atlantic City, N. J., issued the call for the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Federation, which will convene in San Francisco on October 1. The call emphasized the necessity of giving serious consideration to measures for the protection of the rights of the workers set forth in the National Industrial Recovery Act, but which in many instances have become mere paper rights.

"Labor has reached the point," the call said, "where it can with a fair degree of accuracy appraise the value of the N.R.A. and give proper consideration to the results which have been achieved through the organization and application of industrial codes of fair practice in numerous industries.

"Experience has shown that, notwithstanding the plain provisions of Section 7-a of the N.R.A., workers have been prevented from exercising the right to organize and to engage in collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing. Workers have been compelled to resort to the use of strike measures in order to force employers to concede the exercise of a right guaranteed them by law.

"The labor movement must make real, vital and operative the provisions of Section 7-a so that every right accorded the workers to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing may be exercised and enjoyed to the fullest extent."

Change of Policy in Harriman Mills Case Is Victory for Labor

The protest of the American Federation of Labor against the return of the blue eagle to the Harriman Hosiery Mills of Harriman, Tenn., after it had been revoked for refusal to comply with the labor provisions of the Recovery Act, has borne fruit in what an Associated Press dispatch terms "a major labor victory—a new proposal for settlement of the hosiery dispute and Hugh S. Johnson's promise that henceforth workers, if affected, would be consulted prior to settlements involving blue eagle restoration.

The new policy was made effective immediately after the decision at a lengthy conference. The latest offer for an accord in the hosiery mills row was telephoned to the company's plant at Harriman, Tenn. It will be studied by both striking employees and the mill owners.

Labor Board "Satisfied"

Organized labor had complained bitterly that the Harriman concern's blue eagle was restored after the mill owners had accepted a proposal which the workers did not pass upon.

The terms of the proposal worked out in Johnson's office were held secret. But N.R.A.'s Labor Advisory Board emerged "satisfied." Among that group is William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who had asserted the existing agreement for eagle restoration was "repudiation" of the workers.

There was some indication that the new proposal was not radically different from the one in force. But it was significant that N.R.A. submitted it to workers and employers simultaneously, in contrast to the existing settlement, which was signed by the Harriman owners and A. R. Glancy, N.R.A.'s field compliance administrator, without the strikers passing on the plan.

Regarded as Test Case

Green and other labor leaders made the Harriman controversy a "test case," not so much, they said, because of the importance of the single plant but because of the principle involved—namely, whether N.R.A. would sign an agreement involving a strike or other labor difficulty without first putting it up to the workers.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

Votes First Dividend Since 1932

A sharp increase in earnings in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the quarter ended on June 30 made it possible for the directors to declare a dividend of \$1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred stock, the first dividend by the company since the spring of 1932.

Net income for the quarter was \$3,441,642, equivalent to \$3.69 a share on the preferred stock, and after preferred dividend requirements, to 56 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with a net loss of \$902,044 in the first quarter of this year, and of \$3,312,846 in the second quarter of last year. Net income for the June quarter was the largest in any three months since the third quarter of 1930.

Union Label Campaign Will Be Inaugurated At Coming Convention

From Atlantic City, N. J., where the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been holding its quarterly meeting, comes a report of a great union label campaign to be inaugurated under the direction of I. N. Ornburn, the new secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the Federation, to make the union label as universal a guarantee of quality and as much in demand as the blue eagle of the N.R.A.

The drive, which will be nation-wide in scope, will utilize the press, radio and screen. It will be presented as a "Buy American" program, with emphasis on the fact that the label means American goods, and that it denotes not only the minimum wages provided for the unskilled in N.R.A. codes, but also adequate wages and conditions for the skilled wage earner who makes up much of the buying market.

At San Francisco Convention

Plans have been worked out by directors of the Label Trades Department which will be presented in detail to the national convention of that organization, opening October 1 in San Francisco. The public appeal will begin shortly after that gathering.

Matthew Woll, president of the department, says:

"The new policy will provide for a militant drive to organize the purchasing power of the or-

ganized wage-earners. We will seek to promote the sale and use of commodities bearing the union label, on the ground that this identification is the only effective guarantee that wage, hour and other conditions, above the minimum N.R.A. standards, are being observed by the manufacturers.

Will Be Permanent Feature

"The union label is a permanent feature of American life. Its appearance on many products has been familiar to generations of men and women who demand union-made goods because they are the output of honest manufacture and workmanship, and mean a decent living standard for the wage-earners."

I. M. Ornburn, new secretary of the department, added that the campaign will use "the radio, the press, the screen, trade journals and every legitimate means of broadcasting our appeals, including large mass meetings and co-operation with friendly associations of many kinds."

Amateur Boxing Tournament Will Entertain Convention Visitors

Plenty of action and a display of real boxing skill are promised by the committee having charge of the Amateur Boxing Tournament that is to be held at the Civic Auditorium as part of the entertainment program in connection with the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in San Francisco beginning October 1.

The bouts, which are to be held in the Civic Auditorium on the evenings of September 22 and 29 and Monday, October 1, are being arranged by professional San Francisco Bay area promoters, which guarantees the proper handling and judging of the contests. The first two dates will be devoted to the preliminaries, at which not less than twenty boxing contests will be staged; and the finals, which should be of great interest, will be held on October 1.

The committee extends an invitation to all unions to match their best boxers with contestants from rival unions. The Labor Council committee in charge of the tournament consists of M. S. Maxwell, chairman; Walter R. Otto, treasurer; Frank Brown, Edward Grant and Harry Milton.

GASOLINE POURED ON FLAME

If there is a radical menace in the United States it is here because it has found something to feed upon. And the food is martyrdom, for every time a suspected red is beaten up by vigilantes or imprisoned without proof of illegal activity, gasoline is poured on the flame of the "cause" and militancy springs up where apathy existed before.—Palo Alto "Times."

Intensive Drive for Five-Day Week Will Be Before Convention

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in San Francisco beginning October 1, will in all probability see the inauguration of an intensive drive for government action to establish a compulsory five-day week in industry.

In an interview in Atlantic City prior to the meeting of the executive council of the Federation, William Green, president, indicated that the full force of organized labor would be thrown behind such a plan as a measure of unemployment relief.

Estimating that the unemployed still numbered more than ten millions, Green declared:

"Our four years of terrible unemployment have demonstrated the fact that if we are to provide work for all the five-day week must be established."

He asserted that while N.R.A. had made jobs for 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons, industry was too slow in absorbing the idle, and probably would not be able to take up the slack without a uniform shortening of working time.

MOLDERS HAVE THREE NEW LOCALS

Three new local unions have been chartered by the International Molders' Union of North America, headquarters of the organization in Cincinnati announces. The new locals are at Albion, Mich.; Hutchinson, Kans., and Benton Harbor, Mich.

University Extension Division

Announces Adult Education Plans

With 291 classes of instruction already organized, the University of California Extension Division announces the most extensive program of adult education for the fall of 1934 that it has ever offered in the Bay region.

Courses, both economic and cultural, will be held at the San Francisco Extension Building, 540 Powell street, and the Oakland Extension Center, at 1730 Franklin street. A number of classes will also be given on the Berkeley campus.

"The first meeting of all classes is open to anyone interested, and it is not necessary to enroll until the second meeting of the class," according to Professor Leon J. Richardson, director of the Extension Division.

Persons interested in obtaining an announcement of the subjects offered are asked to communicate with one of the offices—in San Francisco, Kearny 0100; in Oakland, Glencourt 5150; in Berkeley, Ashberry 6000.

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Legionnaires Discuss Activities of "Reds"

The American Legion, Department of California, has been meeting in San Francisco during the week, and aside from the spectacular amusement and entertainment features typical of gatherings of the veterans, the deliberations of the convention itself have aroused more than ordinary interest.

The recent "general strike" in this city has been the subject of much discussion, involving the part that communism did or did not play in that contest between the shipping interests and the workers.

An attack on Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was made in resolutions which charged her with "giving aid to the subversive elements" through her failure to deport alien radicals, and demanding that the deportation of such aliens be removed from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice. These were referred to the committee on resolutions.

Attack on Miss Perkins Fails

Telegraphic communication with Miss Perkins revealed that the resolutions were based on a lack of knowledge of the facts. The Secretary of labor pointed out that the failure to deport Russian communists was due to the impossibility of securing passports from the Russian government in some cases and to court action in others. The resolutions were rejected.

The American Federation of Labor was commended for its attitude on communism, and was invited to unite with the Legion and other organizations in combatting subversive influences.

Ratification of the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States, favoring "in principle" federal old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and nation-wide reduction of working hours and rejecting a proposal for immediate payment of the balance of the adjusted compensation certificates were recommendations of the resolutions committee which were expected to be adopted by the convention.

Radicalism Is Main Topic

Resolutions denouncing communism, fascism, Nazism and other doctrines inconsistent with American ideals also were introduced and referred.

Other resolutions relating to the general strike, which aroused discussion on the floor of the convention, dealt with the publication of advertisements by Legion officials at the time of the strike supporting the declarations of the mayor of San Francisco and the governor of California that law and order would be maintained, and denouncing communism.

Asserting that the Legion's name in the past has been used in connection with labor controversies, and demanding "a hands off policy" in such disputes, University Post of Los Angeles

(COPY)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE CITY AND County of San Francisco, State of California—Sir: Please take notice that I, Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of the crime of murder, first degree, in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and sentenced to death by said court on the 24th day of February, 1917, and commuted to serve life in prison in the state prison at San Quentin, will apply to his excellency, Frank F. Merriam, governor of the State of California, for a pardon of his sentence. Kindly sign the acknowledgement herewith and return to Thomas J. Mooney, at San Quentin Prison. Respectfully,

THOMAS J. MOONEY,
State Prison at San Quentin, Calif., July 19, 1934.
City and County of San Francisco } ss:
State of California

I, Matthew Brady, district attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, do hereby acknowledge receipt of notice from Thomas J. Mooney that he intends to apply to the governor of the State of California for a pardon.

(Signed) MATTHEW BRADY,
District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco.
27-3-10-17

presented a resolution protesting against the publication of such advertisements. Such action, it is declared, is contrary to the principles of the Legion. The use of any Legion hall for group meetings called to consider labor disputes also was the subject of protest.

Governor Merriam's Version

In a speech before the convention on Monday last Governor Merriam attempted to justify his action in ordering troops to San Francisco during the marine and waterfront strike, "when a group of aliens undertook to set up a provisional government in San Francisco." "The movement," he said, "was broken up by calling in of the National Guard." He continued:

"This was not a labor matter. The union labor leaders had lost control. As an example of what the situation was, it has been learned there were only 1400 men in the Longshoremen's Association just before the strike, but at the peak of the trouble it had more than 5000. They came in from outside, even as far away as New York."

RAIL DISPUTES BOARD

As members of the national mediation board to administer rail disputes President Roosevelt has named William M. Leirsen, Yellow Springs, Ohio; James M. Carmalt of Washington, D. C., and John Carmody, chief engineer of the F.E.R.A. Murray Latimer will be chairman of the new railroad retirement board.

Private Contractors Blamed for Unemployment Among Shipbuilders

Scoring delay in the naval building program of 1933, the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor says in its monthly bulletin that the delay has resulted from the failure of private contractors to provide plans and specifications for naval construction.

"If the 1933 naval building program had made satisfactory progress," the Metal Trades Department says, "unemployment in the shipbuilding industry would now be reduced to an absolute minimum, and a reasonable approximation indicates that at least 60,000 workers of the shipbuilding and allied industries would be employed during the approaching winter who are now faced with the probability of continued unemployment."

Pacific Gas & Electric Company Is Largest Taxpayer in State

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company on Monday, August 13, paid \$3,713,839.32 to State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson as the first installment on its 1934 state tax bill, which totals \$7,427,678.64, according to a statement of the company. This total, representing 9 per cent of the company's gross revenue during the year ending December 31, 1933, makes P. G. and E. the largest taxpayer in California for the second year in succession. The Southern Pacific Company is next on the list.

On the basis of \$7,427,678.64 for the year, P. G. and E. pays state taxes at the rate of \$20,349.80 per day, or \$847.91 every hour.

This year's levy, it is claimed, averages \$5.85 for every one of the company's 1,269,910 consumers.



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Strike Inaugurated Against Mellon Plants

Responding to a general call for a strike in the aluminum industry, men walked out of the New Kensington plant of the American Aluminum Company in Pittsburgh last Friday.

The strike was called by the Aluminum Workers' Council after weeks of fruitless efforts to reach an agreement with the Mellon concern.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor, asserting the walkout was decided upon as a last resort, said it was authorized by the Federation because "the company has failed to make any concession to the workers' demands."

The National Labor Relations Board tried unsuccessfully to effect a settlement in the controversy.

It was explained the board's connection with the dispute between the aluminum company, an interest of the powerful and wealthy Mellon family, and its unionized employees, had been merely that of a mediator.

R. M. Freeman, works superintendent at New Kensington, said: "I have my mind pretty well made up to shut down, as there are not enough men remaining at work to justify continuing."

Other plants in the district, also operated by the company, are at Arnold and Logan's Ferry. Union leaders said these shops would also be closed by the strike action. Approximately 2000 men are employed in the three plants.

The number of Mellon company strikers was increased to 12,000 on Saturday, when workers left the plants of the company at Pittsburgh, Alcoa, Tenn., and Massena, N. Y., and the East St. Louis, Ill., plant of the Aluminum Ore Company.

Demands of the workers included the check-off system of collecting union dues, a seniority rule and a universal wage system which would give employees performing similar operations the same wage scale in each of the company's plants.

The company has rejected each of the demands, contending the union wanted a closed shop and elimination of the North-South wage differential.

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Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1934

How to Fight Communism

The Merchants' Committee of San Francisco, "representing all the retail interests of the city," has adopted and forwarded to the President, the vice-president, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the governors of the several states and to patriotic organizations throughout the nation a series of resolutions dealing with the present movement to squelch communism in America.

The preamble recites that the "recent attempted general strike" demonstrated "to what extent the propaganda of communism has spread itself to the ranks of organized labor as well as in the minds of many of those who are entrusted with the education of the youth of the land, and to other misguided individuals," which, if unchecked, "might ultimately lead to a complete breakdown of the American form of government," and that this menace has grown to such proportions as to warrant the immediate attention of Congress.

The resolutions urge the strengthening of the immigration laws to make it impossible for communists to land in America; registration, including photographing and finger-printing, of all persons over 18 years of age residing in the United States and its possessions, to be renewed every ten years; broadening the definition of treason to include seditious propaganda against Constitutional principles; prohibiting the teaching of communism in primary and secondary schools in the various states; that the pledge of allegiance to the flag and the republic be made a part of the daily curriculum of every school in the nation, and that a campaign be inaugurated to the end that "employers will make a pledge of fealty to the United States government a prerequisite to the granting of employment."

It is likely that if the entire program of the Merchants' Committee were adopted it would have an effect not at all in accord with the intent of the resolutions, which is, of course, to suppress revolutionary propaganda.

Instead of strengthening immigration laws it might be a better plan to prohibit immigration. Time was when it was to the interest of the country to encourage workers of other countries to come here and help to develop the abundant resources of a new land and enjoy the privilege of living under free institutions. Now, with millions unemployed, and with conditions such that even in normal times there are from two to three millions constantly without work, it is the height of folly to admit aliens to compete with American labor, or to be enrolled on relief lists.

As to registration of all adults domiciled in the country as a means of combatting revolutionists, it is doomed to failure. Aside from the opposition which would be aroused by the attempt to use

criminal identification methods on law-abiding and free American citizens, the experience of European nations with registration laws has not been such as to justify the hope that they would be any more successful here. The registration system of Germany was and is a typical example of German efficiency; yet it in no way retarded the various revolutionary movements which have convulsed that country since the termination of the world war.

There can be no question of the impropriety of teaching communism in the schools; if such a custom prevails it should be stopped at once. Communism is political as well as economic; and there is no more justification for spreading its doctrines through the schools than there would be for including the political platforms of the Republican or Democratic parties in the curriculum.

The pledge of allegiance to the flag and to the republic as a part of the school curriculum is an appropriate recognition of the duties of citizenship to be inculcated in the young. However, to make it a daily ritual may tend to make a fetish of patriotism to the exclusion of a broad viewpoint which recognizes the rights of other nations to consideration in world affairs.

A campaign to make a pledge of fealty to the United States government "a prerequisite to the granting of employment" would be a deplorable and dangerous undertaking. Many American citizens are employed in foreign countries. Were the governments of those countries to retaliate by requiring similar pledges real hardships would be inflicted upon American nationals abroad. And what right has an employer to question the loyalty of an employee to his government? It would be just as reasonable for his patrons to exact from him a similar pledge as a prerequisite to purchase of his merchandise.

The resolutions as a whole are ill-advised and tend to accentuate the prevailing hysteria. Their effectiveness may well be doubted. There are better and wiser methods of combatting communism.

The revolutionary doctrine attracts most converts where unemployment and its attendant evils prevail. Industrial tyranny also is a great proselyting agency. The nullifying of Section 7-a of the Industrial Recovery Act by organized and short-sighted employers in all probability is responsible for augmenting the ranks of communism more than any other recent development. This provision of the Recovery Act, which was heralded and accepted as labor's magna carta, has been ignored, while the provision allowing employers to organize has been taken advantage of to the fullest extent.

If business men are in earnest in their desire to stamp out communism let them devote themselves to an effort to secure justice for labor.

Law of Tooth and Claw Passe

Many industrial oligarchs, bankers and railroad officials continue their silly ballyhoo that the only way to bring about prosperity is to restore the confidence of business leaders by repealing all laws which establish any form of social control over business affairs.

One of these reactionary types recently wrote President Roosevelt that to insure confidence the President should declare that "all supervision by all forms of government, federal and state, over all forms of human business activity should be forthwith abolished."

In his Green Bay speech the President delivered a paralyzing blow to the subversive get-rich-quick gentry who hold such reactionary views. In criticizing the man who suggested this laissez-faire scheme, the President said:

"In other words, he was frank enough to imply that he would repeal all laws, state or national, which regulate business—that a utility could henceforth charge any rate, reasonable or otherwise; that the railroads could go back to rebates

and other secret agreements; that the processors of foodstuffs could disregard all rules of health and good faith; that the unregulated wild-cat bankers of a century ago could be restored; that fraudulent securities and watered stock could be palmed off on the public; that stock manipulation which caused panics and enriched insiders could go unchecked. In fact, if we were to listen to him, the old law of the tooth and the claw would reign once more."

Nor did the President hesitate to speak plainly on the question of what constitutes genuine confidence. He declared:

"My friends, the people of the United States will not restore that ancient order. There is no lack of confidence on the part of business men, farmers and workers who clearly read the signs of the times. Sound economic improvements come from the improved conditions of the whole of the people and not a small fraction thereof. Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen."

More Strike Comment

Naturally the recent "general strike" in San Francisco has been the subject of wide discussion in the newspapers of the country. Probably no newspaper has put the sequence of events more fairly than the "Christian Science Monitor," which said:

"San Francisco, and indeed the United States as a whole, has cause for gratitude in the ending of the general strike with so little trouble. At the beginning of the week it seemed that violence could not be avoided. Credit must go to citizens who remained calm, to labor leaders who kept control of their forces, and to local and national officials who acted with wisdom and firmness to preserve order.

"... The fact that 60,000 or 70,000 workers in San Francisco were willing to risk the general strike is plain indication that in their eyes serious grievances existed, and it is quite possible the public will now feel that employers who render men desperate must bear some responsibility."

Yet in surveying and assessing the results the conservative Boston publication is in error when it declares the strike "failed despite unusual and favorable conditions," and when it speaks of the "alternate government set up by the general strike." Also there is no justification for the statement that "the strike was directed at the government primarily."

A strike which, no matter in how roundabout a manner, compelled arbitration of a dispute which the ship-owners repeatedly had declared to be an impossibility, can not be said to have failed. That there were difficulties is true; but a way to surmount these difficulties was found when the entire community became a party to the quarrel.

As to the twaddle about the setting up of an "alternate government" by the unions, the "Monitor" has been misled. There were extremists on both sides, and those whose desire was to take advantage of the presence of the militia to crush the unions cunningly magnified regulations set up for the guidance of union members into "rebellion," or, as Hearst and others insisted, "revolution." No government function was usurped and no government activity was in any manner interfered with.

The strike was directed against the shipping and waterfront interests, and not, primarily or otherwise, against the government. If the government was drawn into the dispute, it was at the instance of the employers against whom the unions' demands were directed.

There is a significant paragraph in the "Monitor's" editorial which intimates that "cancellation of mail contracts to force concessions from ship-owners" was threatened. If this was resorted to it was no more "an intolerable use of federal powers" than bestowal of subsidies on these same ship-owners.

From Labor Viewpoint

It is significant that none of the San Francisco daily newspapers printed the Crocker interview, in which that worthy gloated over the "defeat" of the unions in the recent strike. Whatever may be said of these publications, they can not be charged with ignorance. They know better.

In an adjoining column, under the caption, "Comment and Criticism," will be found a message for every union man and woman in San Francisco. Nothing is more important to the expansion of the labor movement than a wide-awake and militant labor newspaper. Such a publication can be maintained only through the co-operation and support of the unions and their members. Do your part in helping to place the Labor Clarion in the hands of every union member in San Francisco.

Although there may be some employers who regard strikebreakers as highly desirable citizens, especially when they are needed in an attempt to defeat the purposes of honest working-men as presented through their legitimate representatives, in reality they are a lot of gun-toters and black-jack wielders, and if the public took the trouble to ascertain what type of riffraff is being used as strikebreakers, there would be a general demand that no such thing be allowed in the future, regardless of whether business moved or not.—"Railway Trainman."

The change of policy of the N.R.A. administration in the case of the Harriman Hosiery Mills gives promise that Section 7-a of the Recovery Act may yet be given a practical enforcement. The misguided action of a subordinate official in restoring the blue eagle to the offending company, which had refused to deal collectively with its striking employees, did much to shake the confidence of labor in the Recovery administration. The reversal of this action, with the promise that labor will hereafter be consulted in such cases, will do much to reinstate N.R.A. in public esteem.

Giving the lie to the claim that a "closed shop" contract is illegal, the National Recovery Administration announces that President Roosevelt has approved a collective bargaining agreement between mason contractors and their organized brick-layer employees, in Greater New York and certain adjacent territory, under the mason contractors' division of the construction industry code. Immediately following approval by the President of the New York agreement, a closed shop contract was signed by employing masons in New York and local unions of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

"Of all the social legislation suggested in recent years," said Congressman Richard J. Welch of the Fifth district in an address before the Mission Street Merchants' Association, "there is none that touches our hearts more and has a greater emotional appeal than old-age pensions. I will continue to urge upon the Congress to take early and favorable action in this matter. Every laboring man and woman is entitled to removal of the haunting fear of a destitute old age." Representative Welch is the ranking Republican member of the House committee on labor, which is sponsoring old-age pension legislation, and is labor's candidate for re-election in his district.

Usually when troops are brought into a labor controversy it is with the thinly veiled purpose of intimidating the strikers and aiding the employers. This condition seems to have been reversed in Minneapolis, where Governor Olson has been

backed up by a federal court in his military control of the city. The judge who heard the petition of the employers for an injunction to restrain the governor from continuing martial control, under which he hopes to compel a settlement of the strike of truck drivers, admitted that there was "foundation for the plaintiffs' contention that the governor is using his power for the purpose of coercing them into a settlement," but practically said, "So what?" He added that "military rule is preferable to mob rule," and "there is no showing that the civil authorities are now any more capable of maintaining law and order than they were before the military forces came into the city." The court may have had in mind the charge of the governor that "at least forty persons were shot in the back" by police prior to the entry of the militia.

FIFTY MILLION LABELS

Distribution of N.R.A. labels by the Dress Code Authority during June came to 4,688,123, while those sent out by the Coat and Suit Authority totaled 897,000. The total number of labels issued for dresses since the date they became effective, January 8, through to June 30, has reached 49,420,929, according to Charles L. Elfelt, assistant chairman of the Dress Code Authority. Of the 897,000 coat and suit labels distributed in June, 750,000 went to producers in New York City and 45,000 more to the eastern area, with 102,000 to the western area, it was stated by F. Nathan Wolf, secretary of the industry's code authority.

ATLANTIC CITY LOSES OUT

Atlantic City municipal authorities have apparently ranged themselves with the anti-union elements of the country in their opposition to the right of labor to organize. They seem to think they can stop the irresistible tide of organization and have forbidden city firemen to join the International Association of Fire Fighters. As a result, Atlantic City faces loss of the 1935 American Federation of Labor convention.

Informed of the action of the Atlantic City authorities, President Green of the A. F. of L. expressed surprise that the mayor had taken the position "that any group of municipal employees should be denied the right to organize into a union of their choice and to enjoy the rights and privileges of Section 7-a the same as workers in private industry."

"The executive council was considering the advisability of holding the convention of the Federation in Atlantic City in 1935 when this matter came to our attention," Green said.—I. L. N. S.

GREED AT ITS WORST

The record of the tobacco industry in this country is destined to become a classic in its perfect illustration of the unlimited greed of some American business men, and their practice of the business creed of "buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest market."

Tobacco growers received for their product in 1929 the sum of \$286,000,000; in 1930 the sum of \$212,000,000; in 1931 the sum of \$131,000,000, and in 1932 this was reduced to \$107,000,000.

Profits of tobacco manufacturers in 1929 amounted to \$134,000,000, while in 1932 their profits were \$146,000,000. In 1929 the number employed in tobacco manufactures was 116,119 persons; and their wages amounted to \$94,500,000; while in 1931 the number employed was 99,769, and their wages amounted to \$69,400,000.

In the growing of tobacco the whole family of the tobacco grower must work, and the average family income of tobacco growers in 1929 was \$720; but by 1932 this had dropped to the pitiful sum of \$250 average family income for the tobacco grower.

In the tobacco factories the average wage was \$815 in 1929, but in 1931 this had been cut to \$695.—I. L. N. S.

Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

Once it was popular to refer to many daily newspapers as "the kept press." There is much good reason to revive the label and pin it on some of the biggest daily newspapers of the land.

The kept press pours forth its blah against the unionization of labor. It weeps crocodile tears for the "right" of the worker to keep out of the union and "bargain" for himself. It parades in mock mourning for the passing of those dear company unions in whose eyes the corporation could do no wrong.

The kept press is making a holy spectacle of itself.

And if the wage earners had about the newspapers the good sense they are showing about most other things today we should have a great band of strong weekly labor newspapers and an adequate number of fighting daily newspapers. First, strong weeklies; then alert dailies ready and eager to be on the job in every phase of the struggle.

* * *

Every labor newspaper, this one included, needs much more support than it is getting, needs more of the loyalty of the members of the organizations of its community. Newspapers are made good and then made better by and through the support of readers. Newspapers can fight battles when they are supported properly.

Tomorrow's battles will be bigger than those of today. The first thing every organization clamors for in a struggle is a voice—a newspaper. Newspapers can be strong for conflict only when they are made strong when there is no conflict.

Spread the great gospel of stronger labor newspapers—and more of them. Read this newspaper; pass it along; get other readers.

* * *

Unions build up great reserves for the payment of benefits in time of struggle. The voice is as important as the commissary in time of struggle. The voice prevents deception. It holds the lines straight.

The bitter fate of many a lost battle has been wrapped up in a package made out of the kept press. The tide of victory in many a struggle has been turned by a labor paper that had the strength and the courage to tell the truth. And yet there are plenty of union men who give no thought to their press.

The first thing tyrants do is to muzzle the press. That's how vital is the press. Tyrants know. The ranks of democracy are slow to learn their own needs. Tyrants muzzle the press because a free and fearless press is bad for tyranny—industrial as well as political.

* * *

It matters little how small a free newspaper may be. It is the freedom that counts. If there is a virility, size is a matter of mechanical expansion, easy, rapid.

But if lack of size is due to utter lack of support, to a blank and woeful failure on the part of the rank and file to care about their voice, then when struggle comes it is usually too bad.

There needs to be some lash of scorpions to bring American labor to a realization of its need for a stronger press. Every labor newspaper in the land needs more support.

Employers know what to do, and thus we have the kept press. Labor wants, not a kept press, but a supported press for the sake of human progress and human freedom.

A SECOND STORY MAN

Bobby—Mamma, what is a "second story man?" Mrs. Joe Bungstarter—Your father's one. If I don't believe his first story he always has another one ready.—"Firemen and Oilers' Journal."

Gov. Olson's Platform

A statement of his platform and that of the Farmer-Labor party which voted him into office—made especially interesting in the face of the truck drivers' strike in Minneapolis—is given by Governor Floyd E. Olson of Minnesota in a signed story in the current issue of "Real America" magazine.

"The danger of this nation lies not in radicalism, but in fascism, says Governor Olson in the article. "As Mark Sullivan says, the N.R.A. tends for the moment to point toward fascism. Consequently, much of big business is inclined to approve it—failing to foresee that fascism in America would last but briefly and would be succeeded by something like Russian communism.

"I have recommended to President Roosevelt that the government take over and operate the key industries of this country in order to put the people back to work and, if necessary to relieve public suffering, go so far as to conscript wealth. The welfare of the public is paramount to all other considerations. I think the government should operate the means of communication, the means of transportation, the control of power, electricity, gas. The corruption of our public life and our public officials by the power trust is in itself sufficient reason why the public should take this industry into its own hands."

Touching on the local situation in his own state, the Minnesota chief executive says:

"Here in Minnesota the Farmer-Labor party believes in a constitutional form of government. It demands that changes in our social order be made through the means provided in our constitution. In order to carry out our program for public ownership and operation of enterprises rendering public service it is necessary that the constitution of Minnesota be changed by a majority vote of the people."

Committee Begins Investigations

On Unemployment and Insurance

The Committee on Economic Security appointed by President Roosevelt to study unemployment and old-age pension insurance and a social program for the next Congress to act upon has begun a broad investigation of these questions.

Professor Edwin E. Witte of the University of Wisconsin has been appointed to head a technical committee which will study instability and the

means of overcoming it, according to an announcement by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

The committee will study such widely different subjects as unemployment due to invalidism, widowhood, maternity and cycles of business depression, and personal and psychological reasons for unemployment and methods of rehabilitating persons in dying or abandoned industries.

In addition to Professor Witte the committee consists of twelve persons, all officials of the government.

Bituminous Code Pleases Miners And Proves Beneficial to State

The bituminous coal code has benefited the public, the producers and the miners in West Virginia, where widespread approval is given that code and the N.R.A. Congressman Jennings Randolph of that state has written to National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

"A few days ago I visited in Webster County, West Virginia, where there are some 1200 coal miners," Congressman Randolph wrote. "William Slussar, president of the Parcoal Local Union 647, United Mine Workers of America, said to me:

"We are 100 per cent behind the N.R.A. and Roosevelt administration. We are working full time. We have no labor trouble. There is no dissension and we are happier than ever before."

"In my recent journeys through the coal mining sections of my district, I find widespread approval of the code of fair practice under which the industry has been operating since last October. It has benefited the public, the producers and the miners, and I want to strongly urge that it be maintained and continued."

Will Not Be Induced to Strike In Effort to Increase Prices

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers is expected to call strikes regarded as necessary only in the future "during the busiest seasons and when immediate deliveries are being demanded by all buyers," according to plans reported under consideration by officials at Philadelphia.

It is stated that speedy action is being taken by all branches of the federation on the referendum ballot submitted to the membership of the union by the convention held in Reading, which would place authority for calling strikes in the hands of the national executive board.

Under the resolution the board will be empowered to call either a general or sectional strike. A union spokesman said:

"The fact is, of course, understood in the trade that federation officials do not propose to be stampeded into any strike action at a time that might suit employers to have a stoppage of production. The union will not permit itself to be used merely as an instrument to raise prices."

Poison of Discontent

Newspapers, business leaders and others who are decrying strikes and industrial discontent would give better service to the nation by seeking to remove the causes of unrest. Injustice is the root of all discontent and discontent will grow as long as injustice is permitted to flourish.

Clear cut recognition of these facts was given by the Rev. Dr. Minot Simons in a sermon which deserves nation-wide circulation, particularly at this time. Dr. Simons is minister of All Souls Unitarian Church, New York City.

"There is a vast discontent all through our world today and the poison in it is the sense of injustice," Dr. Simons said. "The discontent of resentment is one of the deep, underlying currents of our modern life. The current gets deeper and stronger as the resentment becomes greater and more impatient. We must beware of this current for it is a current of feelings, feelings of grievance, of injury and of injustice."

Dr. Simons went on to say that the public resents troublemakers who are capitalizing discontent. "But," he asked, "why should they not capitalize it?" and proceeded to point out there is a reason for the discontent and there is only one thing to do.

"There is discontent," he said, "and a reason for it, and we have to realize that the troublemakers believe that they can improve the situation. They may or may not be mistaken, but why should they not make trouble?"

"The thing to do is to remove the cause of the trouble. Take the poison out of the discontent by removing the injustice which causes it and the sense of grievance and of resentment will disappear. Then the troublemakers will make no more trouble because there will be no discontent to capitalize. Many leaders of industry and many leaders of labor realize what needs to be done. Others have got to realize it, or else there will be trouble."

—I. L. N. S.

Valiant Officers Use Gas Bombs In Attack Upon Girl Strikers

Scenting danger to the peace, prosperity and general happiness of the property-owning classes in York, Penn., from the vigorous methods used by forty girl strikers in their contest for higher wages from the Phylberne shirt factory, in East York, the police force of the municipality bravely marched to the battle line and attacked the unarmed girls with tear gas bombs when they were attempting to prevent the unloading of material sent to the plant.

A dozen valiant policemen participated in the gas assault on the girls. Nine of the strikers were taken to the hospital for treatment for the injuries received from the police mob. Lydia Williams, one of the strikers, had her nose caved in when a policeman discharged a tear-gas riot gun in her face.

The union label points the way to better things for those who toil.

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Supremacy of Hitler

"There is no German Republic, no constitution and no government. There is only one tyrant—Hitler." This is the general consensus of opinion amongst the German working masses, who have taken the news of President Hindenburg's death with complete equanimity, says a Transatlantic Information Service news story from Berlin.

But even among other groups the view is cautiously expressed that the Hitler government has again torn to pieces the last few remaining shreds of the constitution. It seems that government circles are completely aware of these critical whispers. They are therefore trying to divert public opinion from the illegal accession of Hitler to the presidency by swamping the press with an unending stream of Hindenburg and other war reminiscences.

Hitler's loud-voiced claim that he lost in Hindenburg "a fatherly friend" is completely discounted in circles which are well informed of the conflicts raging within the Reich hierarchy. Frequent clashes between the president and Hitler are recalled, and it is openly rumored that such a heated clash even occurred only a few days before the president's death. The occasion is said to have been the appointment of Vice-Chancellor Von Papen, Hindenburg's trusted go-between, as German ambassador to Vienna, which was announced by the chancellor without consulting the president. Hindenburg is said to have strongly resented this violation of the prerogatives of his office and to have taken the chancellor to task, but without any success.

The report, which has not been denied officially, confirms only that President von Hindenburg had long ceased to exercise actual governmental powers.

Assistant of General Johnson In Attack on Company Unions

Colonel George S. Brady, deputy administrator of the National Recovery Administration, believes that company unions are a menace to constructive industrial relations and holds the opinion that the workers must develop an organization equally as powerful as the code authorities if they are to secure and retain their rights under codes of fair competition established by authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

These views were expressed by Colonel Brady in an address prepared for the convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at

Cleveland, Ohio, but in the absence of the deputy administrator it was read to the delegates.

"Company unions in the United States have usually merited the name given them by labor—'yellow dog unions,'" Colonel Brady said.

"No honest man who desires to see fair play and progressive planning would advocate abandonment by labor of the position gained by it until there is assurance of substantial organization to free labor from the domination of management."

ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT AT FAIR

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company's farm electrification exhibit at the California State Fair next month will again be a modern science display feature of unusual instructive quality. It consists of a group of permanent buildings representing a modern farm, with home, barns and outbuildings, in which are displayed all modern devices applicable to the use of electricity in agricultural pursuits. A new feature this year will be an air-conditioning apparatus, an invention which first was applied to office buildings, but which is now being constructed on a smaller scale for the home and seems destined to achieve a great popularity among residents of the interior valleys, where seasonal extremes of temperature are found.

CITIZENS' CONSERVATION CAMPS

California will have a total of 166 C.C.C. camps for the fourth enrollment period of October 1934, to April, 1935, according to the word just received by United States Regional Forester S. B. Show from Robert Fechner, director of E.C.W., Washington, D. C. This total includes twenty-four drought relief C.C.C. camps assigned to this state, and almost equals the number during the first enrollment period beginning in May, 1933. California's total quotas of C.C.C. camps for the four enrollments exceeds those for any other state.

AIDING THE TRAVELER

The big railroad terminal was crowded when a shabby individual approached a wicket and peered inquiringly at the young woman on duty behind it. "Excuse me, miss," he apologized, "but do you represent the Travelers' Aid Society?" "Yes," she replied. "Den where's de freight yards, please?" —Ex.

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Code Violations Few

Without coercion, without legal action or the threat of it, American industry is complying with its codes of fair competition to a remarkable degree, says the "Blue Eagle."

Against all of America's 2,500,000 employers, now operating under 506 diversified codes, only 63,151 complaints had been registered on July 1; and of these almost half were duplications, reducing the total to less than 32,000. This is due to the fact that several complaints are frequently entered against the same firm on the same score.

"Crank" letters constitute 20 per cent of all complaints received—letters which state that "Jim Reilly got a raise and I didn't" or some similar grievance. In addition, investigation often proves that the complaint has no foundation, the complainant being misinformed as to code provisions. From 20 to 30 per cent of the 63,151 may be accounted for in this way.

As for those complaints which need court action for settlement, in no cases have violators who have been proceeded against in federal courts, criminally or civilly, in connection with the wages, hours, machine hours, limitations or trade practice provisions been either acquitted or discharged.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: John Albert Prudhomme, Typographical Union No. 21; Antone Bettencourt, Barbers' Union No. 148; Philip Belton, Millmen's Union No. 42; Bert Lawrence, Waiters' Union No. 30; Michael J. Lenihan, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Anthony Bihn, Typographical Union No. 21.

JIM'S JOB

"Jim's got a job as a cobbler at the railroad shops." "Cobbler? How the deuce do you make that out?" "He fits brakeshoes."—"Trainman."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The older members of the union, in particular, will sincerely regret to learn of the death of Robert Higgins. A telegram containing the bare announcement was received at headquarters Tuesday. He had retired from the trade some ten years ago and in 1930 left here to reside with relatives in Kansas City, only recently removing to St. Louis. He had been a cripple for many years from sciatica and while in Kansas City fell and broke a leg, which confined him to a hospital for seven weeks, but in the last letter received from him by the secretary's office, enclosing advance payment on his dues, he expressed his belief that he would be back to normal before long. The deceased was a union man and workman of the old school, the perfect gentleman, and notwithstanding his affliction maintained a cheerfulness that was the admiration of all who knew him. His strong convictions and firmness in their defense will be readily recalled. He was born in Ireland, and after arrival in this country many years ago was employed on the Leadville and Denver papers in the boom days of mining in that region. Later coming to San Francisco, in the middle '90s, he was foreman of the "Bulletin" and at the time of his retirement closed a lengthy service in the proofroom of that publication.

Death also claimed Anthony Bihn on Monday of this week. "Tony," as he was familiarly known to all acquaintances, was a patient and heroic victim of a baffling ailment through recent years. He had been a resident of the Union Printers' Home in 1920-21 and a second time in 1925-26, but permanent relief was not found, and since the latter date had made California his home. Born in San Jose, he came to San Francisco and was apprenticed to the trade in the office of the Walter N. Brunt Company and had been a member of the union for twenty years. Deceased is survived by the widow, Mrs. Blanche Bihn, and two sisters. Funeral services, under the auspices of the union, were conducted on Wednesday at the H. F. Suhr parlors, with fellow members acting as pallbearers, and interment was at Cypress Lawn.

Frank Weeks, widely known throughout the commercial branch of the trade in this city, suffered fatal injury while attempting to board a street car on Friday of last week. On being taken to the emergency hospital it was found he had suffered a fractured skull and was removed to San Francisco Hospital, where he lingered, with only short periods of consciousness, until Wednesday morning. Mr. Weeks was a native of Illinois and after joining the union in Chicago came to San Francisco prior to the fire of 1906, where he has since resided, with the exception of a short interval spent in Manila. He had recently been employed at the California Press. George Weeks, also of the commercial branch in this city, is a surviving brother, to whom the sympathy of friends is extended. The final rites will be from the parlors of Gantner & Maison, on Saturday, thence to Cypress Lawn for cremation.

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The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held next Sunday afternoon and subjects of vital concern to the membership are to be considered—some of which may affect your individual welfare. At any rate, be there to lend your best efforts for the advancement of your organization.

Hon. Omar B. Ketcham, at present mayor of Topeka, Kansas, has been nominated for governor of that state by the Democratic party. Mr. Ketcham is a member of the Typographical Union and served on the laws committee at the I. T. U. convention held in Houston, and his present contest will be watched with interest by all members of the international organization.

James M. Parker of the Parker Printing Company, 545 Sansome street, expects to leave this week for San Pedro, where he will board ship for a trip that will take him around the globe. The itinerary will include Japan, the Philippines, China, the Spice Islands, India, Egypt, the Mediterranean countries and home via Boston and the Canal. In his later life Mr. Parker has very sensibly decided to enjoy the fruits of many years of exacting labor, and has become a confirmed traveler, which years of study fit him to thoroughly enjoy. He has made two trips to the South Sea Islands, where, departing from the beaten tracks of the average tourist, he became closely acquainted with native life. His friends join in wishing him another pleasant journey.

Mrs. Sophie Weiler, stepmother of Felix J. Weiler of the apprentice committee of No. 21, passed away in Oakland last Wednesday. Mrs. Weiler was a native of Germany, and was 77 years of age.

Miles L. Farland was a headquarters visitor during the week. He now resides in Oakland.

With a two-year agreement, Pittsburgh union received a restoration of the 1931 wage rate of \$58 days and \$61 nights.

The N.R.A. has announced that daily newspapers and industries operating under the graphic arts code are among the purely local enterprises which are not exempted from code provisions, notwithstanding recent orders increasing the number of trades to which codes are no longer applicable in communities of 2500 or less.

Make preparations now that will permit of your participation in organized labor's demonstration in San Francisco on Labor Day. Each member has a duty—this year and in this city in particular—apparent to all, from recent events. Let No. 21's parade committee, of which Charles Crawford of the "Chronicle" is chairman, know immediately that your presence can be counted upon. Be a booster in your chapel.

Ed Schlegel has been a local visitor this week, from his present home in the southland, having accompanied his son to the Legion convention, for a visit with his many friends of the old "Morning Call" days, who gave him a warm welcome.

Its present Fourth street property having been acquired for the right-of-way of the Bay bridge, the Recorder Printing and Publishing Company has purchased property at Twelfth and Mission streets fronting on Van Ness avenue a distance of 203 feet and having an approximate area of 50,000 square feet. Vice-President Lewis of the "Recorder" states that plans are being prepared for immediate construction of a building which will house the finest printing establishment in the West.

Jack Noble, former baseball manager, attended the recent "old timers'" baseball game at the Seals' Stadium, and says he had the time of his life, the greatest pleasure being when all gathered in the clubhouse and opened up reminiscent gold mines under the benign influence of the good old amber brew. Jack said the gathering reminded him of a bunch of old-time printers, in their liberal spending and good fellowship. Noble joined the Typographical Union in the early '80s.

Helena newspaper printers have returned to

work and on November 1 will submit their wage scale to arbitration. Both Helena papers had been closed since May 16. Several propositions were offered from both sides, one of the last being when the printers offered to accept the recently signed Great Falls scale but which the publishers declined, claiming, according to news reports, this scale "was wholly unjustified by conditions in Montana."

Secretary-Treasurer Henry E. Clemens of Los Angeles union was a San Francisco visitor during the week as a delegate to the Legion convention from Union Labor Post, of which he is a past commander, and called at local headquarters.

Foreman Ed Fitzgerald of the "Call-Bulletin" left for a vacation in the wilds of Oregon, to be gone two weeks. Myron Douglas of the same chapel also has trekked for the great unknown spaces.

A situation that may be said to be "unusual," at least, was encountered this week wherein a former member of the organization appears to have been soliciting funds from local members promiscuously, to enable him to make application to rejoin, time for reinstatement having expired. While not attempting to advise members as to whom their money shall be given, or for what purpose, it should be clearly understood that no official sanction or encouragement has or will be given to any such solicitation.

The attention of all members, and of chairmen, is directed to Section 11 of the local laws and to the necessity of following its provisions. The section has for some months been carried on the monthly meeting notice, and its heading, "Familiarize Yourself With This Law," had a definite purpose.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

March in the Labor Day parade and demonstrate to those who look on organized labor in an unfavorable light that the unity of purpose of trades unionism has not diminished in this city. The Typographical Union should march with all available members. Do your part and swell the ranks of marchers on Labor Day.

Apprentice "Bud" Campbell will receive his obligation for journeyman membership in the union Sunday. Congratulations, and may your career as a union printer be one of success. . . . Fred McCallum, we understand, is in the northern part of the state on a fishing trip. . . . Dave Anley is engaged in writing an extensive paper on a subject that is very near to him—"Poison Oak." . . . The Redwood Highway received inspection from J. H. McDermott last week during his vacation.

"Shopping News" Chapel

F. J. McCarthy has returned to his machine after vacationing for eight weeks on his ranch at La Pine, Ore.

W. Walt Ford, well known throughout the jurisdiction, especially in the Middle West and southern California, dropped in to say "howdy" and was immediately put to work.

E. H. Jehly, night chairman, spent his vacation with his family at the family "hacienda" in Lagunitas, Marin County.

Earl Close was temporarily hors d'combat with a slight cold and fever, but has now recovered.

Howard Smith, senior apprentice, is alternating between the linotype school and the composing room, but still finds time to do a little romancing with a certain delightful young miss.

The sound of saw, hammer and other noise-producing tools has dinned in the ears of the composing room force the past few days. All of which is part of the office expansion program. Close to 500 square feet of floor space has been added to the composing room, much sound-proof material is being placed between walls and splendid new lockers and other equipment have been installed for the employees' benefit.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular August meeting of No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday the 19th.

Vacations are being taken by some members of the "Chronicle" chapel. Carl W. Levy is visiting Chicago. Leroy Bennetts left hurriedly a couple of weeks ago by airplane for Hollywood. It is rumored he is to be given a movie try-out. Fred Schroth left the early part of the week on a visit to Los Angeles and adjacent cities, including Hollywood.

"Yesterday and Today"—or, the M. T. D. U. finances as of May, 1932, and May, 1934: Receipts, May, 1932, \$565.25; disbursements, \$611.66; balance, \$2887.54. Receipts, May, 1934, \$533; disbursements, \$888.09; balance, \$1209.07. In May, 1932, thirty-two local unions paid per capita to the M. T. D. U., while in May, 1934, but twenty-eight local unions paid per capita to that body. President McArdle, expense, May, 1932, \$100; Secretary Roberts, same month, expense, \$173.14; Vice-President Mitchell, no expense account. But in May, 1934, Acting President Mitchell's expense account amounted to \$147.56, and that of Secretary Roberts, \$917.18. This time (May, 1934) Raïnd Anderson, vice-president, has expense of \$650.19, showing an increase in its officers' expenses—not counting their salaries—of \$1103.18 over that of two years previously, or May, 1932. Of the \$1678.47 difference between the May, 1932, balance of \$2887.54 and that of May, 1934, of \$1209.07, the M. T. D. U. officers, with no reports of having accomplished any organization work, spent all but \$575.29 of \$1678.54 difference between the two balances, namely, May, 1932, and May, 1934.

Invariably, at M. T. D. U. conventions the report of "committee on finances" was "short and sweet": "Committee reports favorably; report of committee unanimously adopted." As great care always has been exercised at M. T. D. U. conventions in appointing a "conservative-minded" committee on finance, the Chicago convention will probably run true to form in that respect. A minority report, if made and published in the convention proceedings, should prove interesting.

Joseph T. Shea of Portland Mailers' Union, after a brief illness passed away at his home in that city on August 12. He was a former member of No. 18, having learned his trade on the old "Evening Bulletin." His loss will be keenly felt by all who knew him. To the bereaved widow, daughter and relatives of the deceased sympathy is extended.

Through an arbitration award by Judge Manuel Levine of the Ohio Court of Appeals, Cleveland Mailers' Union No. 12 has been granted a wage increase of \$3.50 per week. Hours continue at forty-eight for day and forty-two for night work, the union's request for a forty-hour week being denied. The award was retroactive to October 1, 1933.

Building Trades Department Is Strengthened by Reaffiliations

President M. J. McDonough of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in pointing out the importance of the affiliation of the bricklayers, electrical workers and carpenters with that body, says:

"Naturally it solidifies the building trades movement. Every organization engaged in the building trades industry is now in this department and will now operate as a unit.

"This places the department in such a position that jurisdictional disputes can be adjusted within the department. It unifies all crafts nationally and will also have the effect of unifying them locally."

The move virtually doubles the membership of the Building Trades Department, increasing it from about 400,000 to 800,000 men. All three of

the newly affiliated crafts formerly belonged to the department, but have been out of it for several years. They always have been affiliated with the A. F. of L. itself.

SOCIALISTS TO SUE THE SCHOOL BOARD

Suit against the San Francisco Board of Education for a writ of mandate to compel the school officials to conform to the state Civic Center Act by granting the use of school rooms for meetings will be instituted by representatives of the Socialist party. The board has definitely refused use of the schools on the ground that "private halls are available." This is as sensible as refusing to build a public school because a private school is located in the neighborhood, says a Socialist publication.

STATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

During the month of July the Division of State Employment Agencies of the Department of Industrial Relations found jobs for 6777 persons, according to a report of W. A. Granfield, chief of the division. Of the placements, 5141 were for men and 1636 for women. This is an increase of 14.7 per cent over the placements for June. The increase in the number of placements in July, 1934, compared with July, 1933, is 46.4 per cent.

CODE HELPS DALLAS PRINTERS

Printing shops have gone broke by the dozens in Dallas in the last ten years. There has been one price fight after another, and only the adoption of a code saved them. They have agreed and are living up to a schedule of reasonable prices for their work which permit decent wages for their employees.—Dallas (Texas) "Times-Herald."

Tourist (in Yellowstone Park)—Those Indians have a blood-curdling yell. Guide—Yes, ma'am; every one of 'em is a college graduate!—"Labor."

MARK TWAIN ON WAR

There has never been a just one, never an honorable one—on the part of the instigator of the war. I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for the war. The pulpit will—warily and cautiously—object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, "It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it."

Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will shout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

Before long you will see this curious thing: The speakers stoned from the platform, and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so.

And the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war-cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open.

Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception.

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Assets \$166,835,718.42 Deposits \$153,070,629.77

Capital Paid up \$6,000,000.00

Surplus \$4,000,000.00

Reserves and Undivided Profits . \$3,510,206.77

Total Capital Account . \$13,510,206.77

MISSION BRANCH

PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH

WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets

Clement St. and 7th Ave.

Haight and Belvedere Streets

West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 10, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Firemen and Oilers, James Coulsting; Miscellaneous No. 110, Sam Jaye vice Lenos Leverson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From American Federation of Labor, information concerning the communist agitator, Willi Muenzenberg, and his campaign for financial contributions for the victims of fascism under Hitler; this communistic publicist is extending his activities to America and has numerous agents in this country collecting money for communistic purposes, with headquarters in New York City. A comprehensive statement issued by the Newark branch of Molders No. 164, concerning the causes and events of the recent general strike in San Francisco, and repudiating statements that the strike was led by communists. From Street Carmen, Division No. 1004, thanking the unions that contributed to their strike fund. A resolution presented by Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, expressing sympathy for the communists undergoing trials for vagrancy, was, on motion, tabled.

Referred to Secretary—KQW radio broadcasting station, explaining correspondence with Secretary Scharrenberg relative to broadcasting requirements. Garage Employees, thanking secretary for address at their recent meeting.

Referred to Executive Committee—Various letters relative to contributions to the maritime strike fund.

Referred to Joint Council of Teamsters—Communication from Machinists' Lodge No. 68, making inquiries regarding rumored activities during the general strike.

Report of Executive Committee—Controversy of Window Cleaners No. 44 with contractors, laid over. Controversy of Delegate Jacobs and Civil

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

Service Commission, filed without further action. Statement of strike fund for maritime workers for week ending August 3, 1934: Receipts for week, \$270.76, with undistributed balance totaling \$323.77; apportionment, \$298, leaving an undistributed balance of \$25.77. Total receipts for Street Carmen No. 1004 were \$660. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners deny press reports that 100 men returned to work; men still out; have received strike donations from several unions. Auto Machinists report "Lafayette," Nash-made, adopting 100 per cent union-made policy. Longshoremen report things in general improving. Bill Posters are experiencing better business.

Election of delegates to convention of California State Federation of Labor will be held next Friday evening. D. P. Haggerty declined and George Castleman and John F. Coughlan are additional nominations.

Trade Union Promotional League—Advises unions to make haste in ordering their uniforms for Labor Day.

General Labor Day Committee—Report of last meeting; arrangements progressing. All delegates should attend the next meeting.

Receipts, \$983.90; expenditures, \$546.93.

Council adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JACK SHELLEY, Secretary pro-tem.

Note. Patronize the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor.

J. A. O'C.

STEEL WORKERS WANT MORE PAY

An immediate wage boost of 35 per cent for all steel workers' is one of the demands made in a resolution adopted by delegates attending the biennial convention of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union at Pittsburgh this week.

CULINARY UNION NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

The culinary unions have had trouble for quite a long time with the restaurants on Haight street near the car barns, and at present are making a fight on one particular house—the Quality. We ask the carmen who carry union cards not to let their personal friendship for this boss cause them to forget union principles; otherwise we shall never be able to break up the combination that exists among the bosses in this part of the town. Please don't eat where you see a news vendor outside.

Electrical workers, we thank you for calling our office and co-operating with our unions in the case of Barney's Inn, 1906 Van Ness avenue.

Jewish workers, Kretsch's, on Golden Gate avenue, is still doing too much business for a non-union house. Please use your influence on the people who are holding family parties in this place.

When around Divisadero street be sure you see our house card in the window, as there are a number of chiselling joints on this street.

Members of the I. L. A. are surely proving that they know their stuff around the waterfront. Our business agents are especially pleased with the help that has been given them.

Don't forget Foster's, Clinton's, Pig 'n' Whistle and the White Log Taverns are all unfair, so stay out.

Members of the American Legion, we ask you not to eat in restaurants that do not display a union house card in their windows, or to drink beer in a house where the bartender is without a union button on his coat. Remember, this is a union town and we want to keep it so.

The California Cafe, on Fillmore, has a news vendor. Make a special note of this house.

It pays to have a telephone—



WHEN concluding a business interview, it's worth while being able to say, "This is my telephone number." And when your friends want to reach you quickly, or you want them, how much a telephone means!

For only a few cents a day.

Nothing does so much
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444 Bush Street

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HANS UND FRITZ

Or Whose Cats-in-Der-Jammer Now Und Why?

Hans—So, Fridz, you told id to me, vot id is a red, bud you don'd told id to me how is id a red.

Fritz—Oh! You is dummer like der gang boss mit a schteamer unloader crew yet. Ven you don'd eat you gets pale, und dot mages you red. Ven you eads a dinie bid you is red chust der same. Ven you vorks hard und geds chust dot much pay vot id takes to ead blendy und no fancy stuffers, you don'd kick. Und ven you geds more work on der same chob und you geds a pay cuts, dot mages you a redder red. Und dares udder reds vot chust got dot vay mitoud der help of der boss. Somedimes der bosses goes broke und day geds red.

Hans—Nein. Don'd told me der bosses gives id der pay cuds und more work un mage der reds. Der noospapers don'd told dot.

Fritz—For vy should der noospapers told you dot? Der noospapers got bosses too. So, lige der bangers und der shibbers und all big stores, dey all got bosses, und der bosses don'd wand der bublic to know dot day cut der pays und give it der more work und cut some more pay yet already.

Hans—Vell, you know eferydings. Do der noospapers cut der pay und mage der reds?

Fritz—Sure. If der noospapers don'd cut der pay blendy, how is der boss of der noospapers going by Lonton? Und id tooks blendy moneys to go by Lonton. Und it tooks blendy more to told der Bresident to shud ub, by vone whole bage mit der noospaper, und to sent id by vireless wire or somedings from Lonton.

Hans—Und from Lonton, how could id der boss of dot noospaper told so soon dot der strike was boosted, efen ven id vas nod boosted?

Fritz—Och! Dod banger he said der junions vas ligged und der men vould be drove bag to work. Dot vent by vire und vireless und id's lige you said id to me, Is you toisty for der glass pilsner? Und I didn'd know id, bud I'm toisty. Vone banger puds ub der coosh, der odder puds ub der gabs, und der noospapers buds ub der chobs on der bublics.

Hans—Den vot?

Fritz—Den day vent oud und dug ub all dose dri huntreds reds.

Hans—Dri huntreds! Yaw. Bud dere vas sefendy dousand strikers. Vas day all reds? Or vas der dri huntreds reds der bosses of dose sefendy dousand?

Fritz—Sug a quuestion. Ven day vas mit der strike on, day vas all reds. Ven day vend bag to work der reds vas all logged up. Ven der chuje asks, Is you red? dere vas twenty or maybe twenty und fim reds und maybe day vill be shibbed away to R-russia.

Hans—Und ven dose strikers vot vas reds all vent bag mit der work und den day vasn't reds no more, chust only dose dot tolt der chuje day vas reds. Now told id to me vonce, how many reds vas id und vy?

Fritz—Vy asg me? Vy nod asg der din sojers to told der Commercers dot der noospapers don'd know und vould der Intrustless Azzoziation asg der mergands to all close der shops by dri days und maybe ve could got der reds counted.—T. D.

Publishers Refuse Conference With New Distributors' Union

Local 625, Newspaper Chauffeurs, Distributors and Helpers, of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, recently organized, are still locked out by the local daily newspapers, who declare that they will not deal with any group of workers.

The union has given its controversy with the publishers over to the Joint Council of Teamsters, which is endeavoring to bring about an adjustment. Delegates from the new union made a statement of the situation at the meeting of the Labor Council on August 3, and urged support for its locked out members.

Kind-Hearted Brewer Assuages Terrors of Eastern Summer Night

On one of the sweltering nights when the thermometer was consistently holding to above 100, a Cincinnati brewer whose establishment is situated near a park sent over a barrel of ice-cold beer, at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, to the gasping mass of humans who were trying to find some relief in the open spaces of the city.

Soon thereafter an accordion appeared and its sounds, together with the reviving effects of the cold brew, brought new life to the exhausted groups.

As the eastern sky showed the rim of another scorching sun the crowd was singing and dancing, regardless of another withering day which awaited them.

Sensible Governors

There is no room in Massachusetts for any industry which could exist only by paying starvation wages, Governor Joseph B. Ely told the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor in Boston.

Governor Ely also said that out of the depression "we have conceived a new outline for American business. Sharp practices are to be eliminated. The humanitarian and economic necessities have forced a recognition of the underlying principles for which your movement has been struggling."

President James T. Moriarty of the Federation declared in his opening address that "what the country needs is more public officials with the courage of Governor Olson who will take any steps to protect the rights of the people." He referred to the action of the governor of Minnesota in the Minneapolis truck drivers' strike.

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson has sent a congratulatory message to Samuel S. Fels, president of Fels & Company, soap manufacturers of Philadelphia, upon announcement by the company that "in co-operation with N.R.A.," it was reducing its work week without reducing its employees' pay.

The first picketing by editorial workers of a daily newspaper in the United States ended in victory for the workers, when the Long Island "Daily Press," which had been picketed for three days, agreed to recognize the right of its editorial staff to organize.

An increase of 3½ per cent in wages is assured sheet and tin plate workers at several of the country's independent steel mills under terms of an agreement made in Pittsburgh between employers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Officials of the street car men's union in Omaha have announced that car and bus operators and shopmen had voted, 389 to 1, to authorize a strike. The strike vote has been referred to the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees at Detroit.

Restitution of back wages variously estimated at between \$3000 and \$10,000 and posting a \$7500 bond against future violations of the retail food and grocery code by the Winn & Lovett Grocery Company of Georgia, doing business in Georgia and Florida as the Piggly-Wiggly Stores, has resulted in an out-of-court settlement of charges of violating the labor provisions of that code, the N.R.A. litigation division announced in Washington.

The Cudahy Packing Company's company union scheme went down to defeat in Wichita, Kan., when the employees by a vote of 164 to 12 voted in favor of the Wichita Local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America as their collective bargaining agency.

The New Orleans Public Service, Inc., is ordering new one-man cars similar to the buses now in operation in many sections of the city. As no union is recognized on the cars, it looks as if 50 per cent of the carmen will be laid off—and they were promised life-time jobs when they took strikers' situations a few years ago.

The trade unionist who persists in wearing non-union clothing feels and looks guilty.

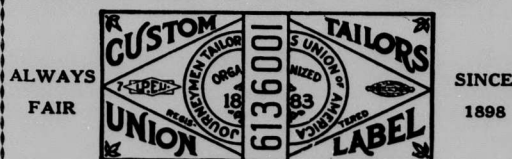
JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED

\$77.50

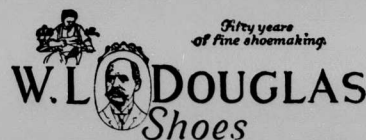
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Municipal Carmen to Give Dance For Benefit of Sick and Injured

Carmen's Union No. 518, composed of Municipal Railway Employees, is making preparations for a benefit ball to be given on the evening of September 22, in California Hall.

Martin J. Cummings is in charge of the arrangements as general chairman, and he announces that the proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the fund for sick and injured members.

Committee heads in charge of arrangements are Edward Vandeleur, W. A. McRobbie, M. F. Wormuth, F. M. McBean, J. A. Robinson, E. J. Murphy and George Hamilton.

Threatened Strike Is Averted In Los Angeles Garment Industry

Agreement between manufacturers and union representatives ended threats of a strike in the \$25,000,000 women's garment manufacturing industry in Los Angeles for at least two years, says an Associated Press dispatch.

The settlement of differences was announced following a meeting under auspices of the Regional Labor Board.

It was agreed that wages will be those fixed by the N.R.A. code of fair competition for the industry, subject to the differential between the East and West coasts. The settlement is effective until July 1, 1936.

British Pottery Manufacturers Recognize Importance of Unions

Employers in the British pottery industry have set an example for employers everywhere by urging all workers in the industry to become trade unionists. The British pottery employers have apparently come to see that labor organization is necessary to modern industry. Here is what they say, in a manifesto issued by the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation and signed on behalf of 140 firms:

"We, the undersigned, being members of the above federation, desire to urge all operatives to become members of the National Society of Pottery Workers, or other unions affiliated to the National Council of the Pottery Industry.

"By our own membership of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation we show our belief in co-operation. We are convinced that it is essential to the well-being of all engaged in the industry that both employers and operatives should be in their respective organizations."

Idle Mill Workers Encouraged To Incur Debt at Company Store

Relief officials in the South are aiding and abetting a system which produces a most vicious form of industrial peonage, Lawrence Hogan, representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in North Carolina, told F.E.R.A. officials in Washington.

Hogan asserts that he has headed delegations of mill workers to local relief officials, who, instead of giving aid, have insisted upon arranging with mill owners that these workers accept credit

at company stores. This practice burdens poorly paid mill workers with a load of debt too heavy to carry, Hogan charges.

Hogan gave F.E.R.A. officials the names of certain cotton mill owners in North Carolina who are forcing employees to sign chattel mortgages on their furniture as security for food bills at company stores while they are unemployed.

Prices at the company stores are usually 20 per cent higher than at the so-called "cash stores," Hogan pointed out.

Six Billion Dollar Payroll Involved in Housing Program

There is an apparent shortage of 5,000,000 habitable dwellings in the United States, construction of which would put a large number of men to work, Secretary of Commerce Roper said as the Federal Housing Administration prepared to begin actual operation looking toward renovation of homes.

Construction of needed dwelling would result in an annual payroll of \$6,000,000,000 and directly and indirectly affect some 12,000,000 persons, the secretary said.

A hasty Housing Administration survey from records of other government departments indicates that 16,000,000 buildings need immediate repair. About 3,000,000 of these are said to be beyond hope of restoration. The remaining 13,000,000 require repairs averaging \$300 each in cost.

One-third of Value of Auto Is Paid in Taxes Each Year

The American Automobile Association is out with demands that the federal government, beginning with the next fiscal year, abolish all the discriminatory taxes that it now collects from the automobile owner. The tax levies of the federal, local, county and state governments cost the average motorist \$51.29 last year, the association asserts, whereas the average auto in operation during that year was worth only \$160.94.

The Association recommends that the taxes paid by motorists be applied to public highways and not diverted to other purposes.

"Dad, what's a committee?" "A committee is a body that keeps minutes and wastes hours!"—Ex.

New Suits by Cannery Workers Seek Recovery of Unpaid Wages

Constituting a sequel to the peonage trials of March last, in which Emile P. Meyer and Samuel Young were convicted of conspiracy to violate the state peonage and employment acts, and which resulted in the settlement of Alaska cannery workers' claims to the total of \$14,553, two suits were filed recently in Superior Court.

The complaints were filed by Edward Morris, president of the Cannery Workers' Union, as assignee for 279 claimants, who seek to recover \$22,500 from the Alaska Packing Association and the Bristol Bay Packing Company for wages claimed to be due and alleged illegal deductions from the wages of workers during the year 1932. Both Meyer and Young also are named as defendants.

Many of the claimants listed in the new suits were witnesses in the criminal proceedings which, after five weeks' trial, resulted in the conviction of Meyer and Young.

PREVAILING WAGE ON ROADS

Organized labor of Arizona won its fight for decent wage rates on state highway work when the Highway Commission at Phoenix adopted a minimum wage scale for the state and its political subdivisions corresponding to the scale which organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have set up.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.



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